## ENGLAND IN WAR PAINT.

The Peace Party Rebuked During the Easter Recess.

INDIAN TROOPS AND WARFARE.

Coasip that Promises To Be Peaceful, but Ends in a Stage Row.

LONDON, April 18, 1878. The peace party have had a terrible blow adminis-lered to them by the "Jingo" government in the news safield for having waited until Parliament had sted for the Easter holidays before allowing this ent of Parliament will be deemed an illustration of ity for an explanation of its scope and its limits.
three weeks all authoritative sources of informsto us, and measures of much more importized lie more than ordinary import, and, persome prophetic instinct. The great punde-im at St. Stephen's having broken up for three ng subject to instant questions and motions. There many who think that they will make the best of me and carry out in the ensuing three weeks Il the practical measures which, it is to be presumed. Lord Derby. It would probably now surprise no one to learn that the First corps, which is in readiness for ant embarkation, had been ordered to the East, cially if the Russians, irrated by what looks like nce, should occupy Gallipoli or Constan-

and about the coveted capital is full of peril, and quotes the tollowing story from an Austrian paper;

At the commencement of April the Grand Duke Nicholas summoned at San Sectano a council of war, which was attended by twenty-soven generals, and at which the occupation of Constantinople, Buyukdere and Gallipoli was discussed. Several generals proucunced in favor of the immediate occupation of the two inter points, and declared that it was a great mistake not to have occupied them long ago. It was, however, questioned whether the Turks would evacuate their positions at Boulair and Buyukders without resistance; but most of the generals present insisted that that risk should be run, and that force should be reserved to, if necessary, to occupy positions of such vital impertance, and which in time might become impregnable. Finally it was decided to march a large force toward Gallipoli, with orders to capture Boulair at any price. The order was given to General Dandeville, but hardly had that decision been come to than the operation was suspended in consequence of orders from St. Petersburg. The Duke was, however, instructed, in the same deepatch, to keep all preparations in a complete state, so as to be able to commence the undertaking at a moment's notice. The Russian outposts are an heur and a half from Boulair.

This narrative, the Débate says, is a proof that a es the following story from an Austrian pap

dent may arise at any mon of borng reached, and the orders despatched to India are unquestionably another step forward in the direc-

ent quartered on railroad lines, and that the re are near the coast. The Goorka regiments are, robably be the port of embarkation, and is till take a month to laud them at Malta. terranean forces the Echo remarks ounts they are fair types of those upon war as their trade and to whom the regular pay of the Feringhee is an irrestable attraction. So that although 260 rupees (\$125) must be deposited as surety for their horse and accountements the number of candidates anxious to enter the Bengal cavalry is far in advance of the umber of vacancies. "But in all this," continues to Echo, "there is a danger. We must remember people but of the native army. Let once the flores soldiery of ladia learn that they are indispensable to ated ideas of their own importance, and probably be again tempted to try their strength with those whose ave commenced an experiment which must be with great gravity. This is the first time Indian troops has been called to Europe, and in a lew works we shall the history of the Anglo-Indian Empire is likely to affect England and India."

Speaking of the Goorka troops reminds me of an anacdete concerning these ferce little warriors teld me by an officer of the Indian army who saw much hard service in his day against the Sikhs in the Inpaigns some thirty years ago. The Goorkas were there fighting with the English against the iths, and rendered valuable service. Their favorite seart and rubbed the bleeding trophy all over his own

The boat race is an old story now, and this year it was a particularly tame story; but the remarkable gentleman who does England for the Paris Figure has saved it from unrelieved duiness. He has just done he beat race for his enterprising journal, and his riews of that event are quite a treat. Only on the ish—the nation boutiquière—target the business which is their eternal cure. On these occasions a The rowers are attired in elegant contumes of white flannel bound with the dark or light bine. sponding movements from the back of his steed, rows are changed year by year, but the concuencommon for two lords whose avoirdupois has been increased by the resbif of Old England to meet and

It appears that immediately siter the boat race on laterday morning the two little steam launches nachers' during the time the crews have been on Thames were bought by the government and chipped the same evening on a steamer which samed for the Mediterraneau. The Pusteer, which carried Mr. Darbisbire, the Oxford coach, is ferty-five feet

over twenty miles an hour without losing steam. She was built and engined by Mr. Des Vignez, of Chevaey. The other launch, which has been in the service of the light blue, is the Evag some six inches shorter than the Fusileer; she travels eighteen miles an hour, and was built by Thorneycroit, of Chiswick. Before long, no doubt, these two little craft will be engaged in very different work to that which they have done on the peaceful Thames; with a twelve-pounder gum in their bows they will be prowling around some buge iron-clad by night, like the house dogs of some sleep-ing glant, keeping a sharp look out for torpedors.

A ROW IN THE COCLISSE. He has adapted from the German for the Queen's Theatre, of which Mrs. Rousby is now the lessee, a piece entitled "Madeleine Morel." During a rehearsal of the play Mr. Bandmann endeavored to get possession of the book, or manuscripts, but Mrs. Rousby resisted the attempt, whereupon Mr. Bandmann "setzed her with great violence by the arm and atrook her with such force that she has been scarcely able to use her arm since." Mrs. Rousby straightaway applied for a summous at the Bow Street Police Court against Mr. Bandmann, and a dector was present to describe the acture of Mrs. Rousby's injury. The magistrate, however, dispensed for the present with the doctor's instimouy, simply accepted Mrs. Rousby's statement that she was still suffering from the assault and grasted the summons. So the questions why Mr. Sandmann wanted the book and why Mrs. Rousby souliny'l is him have it—which are being asked with some curiosity—will soon be settled in a court of law.

an auvertisement, I wonder?

A SHAKUSPKARE MEMORIAL.

The Horset says:—"Miss Kate Field, a very clover and energetic lady, is working hard on behalf of a Shakespeare memorial at Stratford-on-Avon. Many of our best artists have promised to play for her at the Gaiety in May."

THE O'KEEFFE HEIR FOUND.

A SMALL TRADESMAN FALLS HEIR TO TWENTY-FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. [From the Cork Constitution.]

LIMERICK, April 16, 1878. A few months ago I informed you of the wonderfu luck of the Limerick Buckleys in being discovered as the true heirs of about £250,000 in Australia, left to some forty years ago. In Clare a poor shoomaker was also discovered as the heir to about £100,000; but these chance hits of fortune "pale their ineffectual fires" before the latest case of "good luck." Youter of Barrington atreet, received a letter signed G. A. Stanley, New square, Lincoln's Inn, informing him as follows:—"I am directed to inform you that the first instalment of the O'Keefle legacy has some to hand in your lavor for £500,000. The whole or the greater portion of the £5,000,000 left by the deceased will come to you, exsept the portion allotted to your brothers, about which the Crown will decide." Mr. McCarthy received. the intimation with great equanimity and quiet thankfulness that his first cousin, Charles Robert O'Keefle, late of Allahabad, India, who died a bachelor, had left him such a splendid fortune, which made him a milinonaire five times repeated. The parents of the deceased Mr. O'Keefle resided in Cork, and carried on a respectable business there as general merchants. His latter and mother had occasion to visit london, and there, contrary to all expectation, his mother was suddenly confined in a notel, and gave birth to the founder of the colousai fortune. Both Mr. O'Keeffe's parents dued before he reached his majority. He had one brother and one sixter, but both are dead. The brother died in Australia, to which he emigrated many years ago, and his sister died in Cork. In This orius Trades.

The chief heir in Limorick was often invited by the five-millionnairs to go out to India, but he had to decline the temping offer in consequence of a naturally delicate consistation, unfitted to stand the forrid zone. He had also to decline a similar offer from the deceased's brothers to go out to Australia, to both of whom he stood in the relationship of first cousin, the mothers of the hoir and the deceased being sisters. After a time apart in Cork with his father, and while yet only about eighteen years of age, Mr. O'Keefle made his way to India, where he called as a revent

[From the London Standard, April 16.1 contributing to the Debate a series of papers on the strengthens his own conclusions and observations by the testimony of Lieutenant Hugo Stumm, one of the attachés of Marshal Molike, whose work on the sub-ject is doubtless familiar to your military readers, and of M. Veninkow. He comes to the concission that in Asia a conflict between Russia and England would not be the battle between the elephant and the

that in Asia a conflict between the elephant and the whale that Prince Bismarck Imagines, but a contest between a badly norsed wagon and an express train. The paper is too long and too tecnuical to be quoted in full, but the following short extract from it will be read with interest:—

From a careful consideration of the Taschkend and Kniva expeditions we are driven to the conclusion that, if they had no obstacles to encounter, if the season were invorable and the Russians could choose their own time, if the Asiatic populations kept quiet, they might concentrate at Taschkend, with a view to hostile operations against the English in India, a lorge of 33,400 men on paper, on the first day of the actenth month lolowing the receipt of orders of concentration at Ornoburg and Taschkend. In a future paper we shall see the crushing fourtroyonte difference of time in favor of the English, who would be suic to concentrate a minimum of 60,000 men at Canoul. It will then be seen that in Canoul. It will then be seen that in Canoul states we had not be that of the flat and the Russians would not be the

This amounts to 13 days and 14 hours. Now a journey of 13 days and a half, in which a traveller only stops for 26 hours, must be considered as performed with the maximum switteness. Us the other hand, M. Veniukow calculates that the transport of one televiewer of cord inearly eight and a quarter bushes) from Samara to Port Embines, in the Government of Orenourg, costs nine routies silver (£1 %s. 154.)! Now, the distance betweep Samara and Orenourg is just one-sixth of that between Samara and Orenourg and lasethend. From this it is easy to calculate what would be the obst of transport of thousands of tons of stores which it would be necessary to send to Taschkend if it were decided to concentrate there a force capable of marching over the mountains of aff, industan and Budakchan, and then grapple with the Euglish army in India, or, to other words, an army numbering at the very least 100,000 heal! With the exception of horses, in respect of which Central Asia offers practically boundies for sources for the remount of the Russian armies, the Russian possessions there are utterly barren. Everyting has to be brought from Europe. M. Cahon concluses that if even the Russians and money any expedition they might sand against India would be doomed to failure before it had get latirly under way.

## KING COTTON

General Strike in the North Lancashire Cotton District.

SIX MILLION SPINDLES STOPPED.

What the English People Think of Both Employer and Employed.

LOXDOX, April 18, 1878. The strike among the oction operatives of North and Northeast Lancashire began yesterday in earnest, and it is expected that the district affected by it will be plunged into distress such as has not been known since the American civil war. The commencement was made in Blackburn and the neighborhood, thus begun will extend and be met a corresponding lockout, and about at doms will be stopped, and 120,000 persons condemne to idleness. The district affected is roughly descrited as the "most northerly of the great belt of towns and Citheroe and Chorley, as well as Accrington, Black tween them, and which are everywhere dotted with cotton mills and with villages of workpeopie." THE CAUSE OF THE STRIKE.

son of the strike must be looked for in the present glut of manulactured goods stored is the large cotton emportums, in the general depression of for-eign trade and in foreign competition. The Employers' Association gave notice in December last that a fortnight later they would enforce a reduction of five per cont in the wages of all their work people. The existing regulations, binding on masters and men alike, they were required to give a month's notice. In consequence they were obliged to lorogo their resolu ion for awhile. At the beginning of March the out poyers met again, and then decided that a reduction that on and after yesterday they would enforce that reduction. The operatives mot this threat by a rinted reply, insisting that the proposed rodu would not remedy the existing depression. This de-pression arises from various causes. The Standard

pression arises from various causes. The Standard says:—

THE CAUSE OF THE DEPRESSION.

For a long time the cotton trade has been considerably depressed. During the past year matters have become werse and worse, and, unfortunately, there is as yet no sign of improvement. In atdition to the general causes which have been weighing upon all brauches of industry, the famines in India and Chins, and the depreciation of silver, have been specially injurious to this particular trade. The immines have rendered the people of India and Chins less ands to purchase cotton goods than formerly, and the depreciation of silver has made the export from this country to the East unprofitable, since the prices obtained, though nominally the same, are really much lower. The consequence has been a great secumulation of stocks in the hands of the manufacturers. The operatives do not dispute these facts, but they insist that other causes are at work, such as the aculteration of cotton goods by the admixture of size and China clay, and the Badue multiplication of mills and spindles during the prosperous years that followed the close of the American civil war, and that to these is more particularly attributable the existing state of things. No candid person can deep that the adulteration of which the operatives youk has been extensively practised, and that it has brought Lancashire goods into disrepute in the East. Indeed, the manufacturers of the United States are hoping to deprive us of the Eastern trade because of this anscredit. Before Lancashire can hope to recover its old position in India and China it certainly must put a stop to the dishonest practice, it is also not to be disputed that looms and spindles have been multiplied very fast during the past ten your.

alone is the cause of the present low prices and con-sequent reduction, and they believe that the trade ught again into its normal condition by de creasing the production for a time, so as to decrease enabling the employers to give the present rate of wages. The theory of overproduction is, however, not in itself a sufficient reason for the decision come to by the employers, for this overproduction is the result of other causes, as hinted at in the quotation above given. The men, after issuing their address, immediately began organizing themselves for delence. Their first hope was to take the employers in detail, by striking against a few at a time, the men who were in supporting those who were out, as is usual in such cases. But the experiment was met by a decision on the part of the Employers' Association jo "institute a general lockout," and this takes place immediately in case the work people refuse to give in. The men, seeing the determination of the employers, offered to accept a reduction of its per cent, or to submit the whole not in itself a sufficient reason for the decision com

The Daily News mosts this assertion by some sonsi-

The Daily News meets this assertion by some sonsible remarks:—

It is obvious that twoponce in forty yards is 200 pence is 4,000 yards, which might be enough to form the profit of a wholesaie dealer and make is worth his while to buy. Moreover, twopence is a much larger sum to an Indian or Chinece labover, who is rich on anyponce a dry, that it is to a European labover, and even three-eighths of a ponny in his pair of shirts might make all the difference between his buying new ones or making the old lass yet a little longer. But the difference made in the cost of production, and consequently in the price of cotton goods, is not fairly stated in the comparison on which the work people rely. The twopence in forty yards is, we suppose, the exact sum to which a ten per cent reduction in wages lowers the cost of cotton cloth. "But if the scheme of short time were carried out not only would the twopence difference not be made, but an appreciable addition would take place to the present cost of production. Reut, rates, interest of money on the capital invested in machinery, ail the face expenses of a great cotton mill, are the same whether it does four days' work a week or six. Limit producing by cutting off one-third and these expenses have to be charged on the remaing two-thirds; so that the forty yards of cloth would cost more to produce by one-third, so far as all those expenses are concerned. The Scheme of the operatives is therefore one for making the employer even less able to complete with foreign producers, or to meet the wants of customers with diminished resources, than he is at present. This is the latal objection to it and it went at all surprising that the employers refuse even to consider it. Their estimate of it is shown in the rejection of a proposal made in one district to accept the ten per cent reduction if it were accompanied by short time. We believe the men who went out on strike yeaterday would have been better advised had they acced on the recommendation of the Council of Operatives of Lancash

hmited companies have had disnatrous experiences during the past quarter. In some instances we are tool, their books "show an adverse balance approaching £4,000," Where profits have been made "they have in nearly every case been carried forward, directors not venturing to declare a dividend in such perilous times." If the Lancashire operatives thing there is anything specially misleading in an application of the results of statistical inquiry to their case we reply that the same statements hold good of other industries than theire, as, for example, the woollen trade, in which there is no controversy just now. Indeed, the Lancashire work people ought to know by this time—for they nave had planty of experience—that no strike can be successful in face of failing prices and declining enterprise.

The present condition of afters to the strike districts may be gathered from a persus of the following phrantab from the Manchester Guardian:—

Last night a strike, the end of which it is difficult to foresee, commenced in the North and Northeast lancashire cotton industry. At Blackburn, Burnley, Accrington and the roughout the whole district, save only in Preston and the Immediate neighborhood—where the final decision has yet to be taken—the operatives left the mild, and a struggle between employers and employed was entered upon which in magnitude, we believe, has never been surpassed in this country. In one sense the Issue of the contest is certain. No trade society, however wealthy and will organized, occid support but for a brief period a strike which it's expected will affect some to them from the branches of the larger bodies with which they are in association, will, or course, reader to their members whatever help is within their power; but the experience of the Bolton strike does not werman any great expectation from these quarters. It is true that the operatives of North and Northeast Lancashire have had a prosperous time for years, and thour societies may be more than usually strong; still the socioties may be mo

CHURCH VS. HIBERNIANISM.

WAR OF FATHER CUDDIST, OF MILFORD, MASS., ON THE ORDER-BITTER DENUNCIATIONS FROM THE PULPIT-AN ANTICIPATED ROW AVOIDED-THE SUM OF ALL INIQUITIES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HEBALD.] Milforn, April 28, 1878.
The trouble between Rev. Father Cuddiby and the Ancient Order of Hibernians, which has attracted so much attention bereabouts, seems to be decided in tion have adopted a pacific policy and have thereby admitted the fact that the paster is master of the situation. The excitement in town consequent on the publication of the sermon published in the HERALD ew days ago was intense, and notwithstanding the efforts brought to boar on the members of the organization to renounce their connection with the Hibernian Society there was a good deal of leeling against the pastor for his arbitrary conduct against the Order.

When the hour arrived for divine service this p ing a large number of people congregated in the vicinity of the church, expecting a first class row, but they were disappointed, for no demonstration was made against the pastor and no effort was belonged to the prescribed Order. There is no the society as against the paster, but it would not do to stir up a conflict of authority, and for this reason

The paster, after reading and commenting on the Gospel, thus expressed himself on the question of se-cret societies in general and the Angient Order of

Hibernians in particular:

The charges brought against the so-called Hibernians from this pulpit remain unanswered because they are true and cannoid refused. The grave accusatious made against them by the duly continued patior of this church have been confirmed and correborated by an eminent prelimined and correborated by an eminent prelimined and correborated by an eminent prelimined and consentious have resounded throughout the hand, have been carried on the wings of the press throughout the whole country, have by this time crossed the ocean, and, I am counded, have struck a blow at this hydra of hibernianism from which it will never recover. The writing and aquirming of the mouster resemble the contertions of the ratticular that has received its death blow at the hands of the nunter. There is no pity for the poisonous reptile in any part of the community save in its own wite circle. The Catholic and Protestant alike detext and about this low Irish secting—this combination of bad elements of society banded together soder the pretence of benevotence to central religion, public morality and the sanctity of the Sabbath.

Processions alike detect and abhor this low frich section—is combination of bad elements of socioty banded together under the pretence of benevolence to destroy religion, public morality and the sanctity of the Sabbath.

DREECRATIEG RAFTER.

Can all this be proven? Yes! Not content with placerding the town with their view-oald bills" during the holy season of Lent—a time set apart from the day of Moses by all true believers for penance and mortification—they descerated the Sabbath of Sabbat

residing at No. 233 Ellory atreet, was arrested by the police of the Tairteenth precinct, Williamsburg, last of an excited throng of residents of the neighbor-hood who threatened him. The prisoner had during the afternoon committed an outrageous assault upon a child of six years, residing in the same house, named Margaret Shug. After the arrest had been reflected and quiet restored Folice Surgeon Lowen-sien found that the unild had been seriously intered.

## THE BERLIN CONGRESS.

Bismarck's Dislike to Take Part in the Meeting.

ITS PROBABLE MEMBERS.

Bismarek, Gortschukoff, Ignatieff, Andrassy, Lord Lyons, Count Launay.

BERLIN, April 10, 1878. Berlin is not a little proud of naving been selecte as a place of meeting for an international Congress held for the unal sciution of the Eastern Imbrogito, presuming, for the sake of argument, that this great convention will finally assomble, despite all the discouraging appearances at present seen. conferred on the constantly growing city on the been ex parte arrangements and lacked the of Bismarck, who in his of lase retired life dreads and efter long hositation the Imperial Chancellor gave drassy and consented to participate personally as THE PERLIMINARY SECOTIATIONS

Bismarck insisted, however, on his entire exemp tion from the direction of all preliminary negotia-Count Andrassy, with whom the idea of convening a conference of the signatory Powers of the Treaty of Paris first originated. No one will envy the Austrian Premier this difficult task, rendered doubly so by the continuous obstacle Derby insists on an agreement to a fixed programme as the basis of the deliberations—a proposition not ac-coded to by Andrassy, afraid lest the impossibility of such an arrangement might cause the failure of existence. A wide difference of opinion between the Russian and the British Cabinets is particularly manilest with regard to the question how far and to wha extent the convention just concluded at San Stefano and now being ratified at St. Petersburg is to be submitted for sanction to the representatives of the dif ferent Powers.

A leading Russian statesman, with whom I had an opportunity of speaking on the subject, assured me that his government must maturally object to those terms of the Turce-Russian peace being laid before terests of Europe in general. The Russians reserve to themselves the privilege of determining the topic that the political reorganization of Bulgaria, for in terest to Western Europe are questions which they as victors have the right to settle alone with van quished Turkey. This arrogant claim can never be tolerated if England and Austro-Hungary have the least intention of maintaining due balance of power

ENGLAND'S OPPOSITION The British Cabinet, fully aware of the mighty issues at stake, and resolved to dircumscribe the Russian preponderance in the Kast, demands as a party to the atipulations of 1856, guaranteeing the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, net only to be made acquainted with the treaty at San Stelane, but to be called upon to sanction its terms. It is not improbable this chasm between the views of the two of affairs respecting the Congress I cannot re-irain from expressing grave doubts as to the serious fears of its conducing to a satisfactory result should it come into operation. I am confirmed in these gloomy apprehensions by reflecting on the nations for the moment chiefly interested in a solution of the Eastern entanglement, and all three appearing more bent on heatile combat than a peaceful

Should my melancholy forebodings prove true,

jubinati in the expectation of soon seeing within their walls Kuropa's most distinguished statesmen. The palace formerly belonging to the Radjivill family, as famous in the history of Polinds and Of the palor see all the States of the Radjivill family, as famous in the history of Polinds and Of the palor see all the States of the Wilhelmstrass, the most aristocratic street in the Indian street in the Congress of the States of the S

Financia with success at the happy termination of his diplomati. offorts, [Pantieff with carriery be called to account by his chief, and to have been deeply wounded at his rival's—a subordinate—unsobedience of orders.

In the triemwirste of the Ministers of the three shiles Kimotres, Andransy, the originator of the mention to hold a congress, will certainly not his to be present at its attituge. The Hungarian Count, which do not be present at its attituge. The Hungarian Count, which do not happing, the head of which he now serves as Frime Minister, must, or reflecting on his part is the Rasiern question, be often unable to represe the thought that he has been disped by an it a surveyed and mustry must, or reflecting on his part is the Eastern question, be often unable to represe the thought that he has been disped by an it as arrowder and more unscruptious Russian colleagus. Unmanded of the true interests of the Austra-Hungarian Empire intrusted to his charge, Andraey, whose graves lead the in the tudestoned of character and general mactivity, has, by allowing the proper moment for checking flue-many power to slip by unheaded, involuntarily given his and toward consolidation of the Muscovite supremacy in the East. The haughly Magyer, far more occupied with his totics and the cultivation of his carling locks and elopant hustactic than the drugery of his official station, has now every reason to be simmed at the cushwances on the intuitive of the foreign of the curring of the results of the Mediturances. Baigaria, a more dependence of Russia, will so interesse the power of Pantagram in the southerst of Europe than souther of Pantagram in the southerst of Europe than souther of Pantagram in the southerst of Europe than souther of Pantagram in the southerst of Europe than souther of Pantagram and Austrans will be entirely grave in the Russian Court of Pantagram and the remaining of the Pantagram and Austrans will be entirely as the Congress, has, by his former of the Pantagram and Austrans will be entirely as a suc

country's reganzing, as she now is by slow degrees, ber former dominant position, in the European concert. Unlike the Count Chaudordy, who, Juring the Conference at Constantinopie, endeavored by open esponsation the Pansiavish cause to zain the good will of the Russian government and suovert is from the tores Emperors' situace, Mr. Wadaington will take a middle course, and be neither a decided advocate nor a stauch opposer of Russia's claim.

Sanox Schow, The Orman and Emperor in the Congress I we leave to acjoin a new observations on those statesmentalised upon to play a minor part. Foreign Afairs, who will be charged with the prosisency if the chief a claim and Secretary of State of Foreign Afairs, who will be charged with the presisency if his chief should decline this honor or be unable by physical incisposition to endure the intigues attendant out the charged with the presisency if his chief should decline this honor or be unable by physical incisposition to endure the intigues attendant out the charged with the presisency if his chief should decline this honor or be unable by physical incisposition to endure the intigues attendant out the charged with the presisency if his chief should decline this honor or be unable by physical incisposition to endure the intigues attendant out the charged with the presisency if his chief should decline this honor of the unable by physical incisposition and the present days of minor and the present days of minor and the present days of the present high post by quitting his former masters as soon as they not by quitting his former masters as soon as they not by quitting his former masters as soon as they not by quitting his former masters. In 1985 we had simply the present high post by quitting his former masters as soon as they not by quitting his former masters. In 1986 with the daugatte of the Ducke of Masker of Masker of His Accordance with Casand Masker of the Present Country and his present to the present high post by physical states of the present of the present to

Bismarck, of the stiff-necked Lord Augustus Lolius to St. Fetersburg.

A CYPERE.

As a diplomatist very intile is to be said of Count Karoly, of Nagy Karoly, the Austro-Hungarian Ambusasanor, who has for some years been his country's Minister at the German Court. One of the wealthlest of Hungary's magnites, the Count lives in sumptioneness and tuxury. His enterianments, graced by his beautiful Countess, a recognized belie of Serlin society, are the most recharche in the German capital. As even his government cannot but Enow that the Count is, in a political and diplomatic sense, little more than a more cypher, it is associous enough always to have a clover charge d'affaires near bim, on whom he may impose, in blissiul unconsciousness of his own deficiencies, the burden of his office, the Yuscount de Saint Vallier, the new Freuch Ambussador, has, despite his short term of residence in Berin, vertiled the high repute of boing a skilled oripomatist. Mr. Waddington will appreciate in birm a valcable conductor, or whose advice he may safely rety. He also, like Lord Lyour and Lyri Oto Russell, has served his country in farter, where he for some years resided, first as attaché and subsequently as Secretary to the French Logation. Count Houster, who was then his chief, placed such conductor the light rety when his chief, placed such conductor of the latter was intrasted to the late. Minister by the Emperor Napoleon.